



# DAILY REPORT

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ABE-YI MEETING ON KAL DOWNING TO BE HELD 27 SEPT

OW230557 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul Sept 23 YONHAP-KYODO -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will meet with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe in New York September 27 to discuss concerted measures the two nations can take in the United Nations regarding the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines passenger jetliner in early September, a Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

On Thursday afternoon, Yi called Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda to his office to exchange views on mutual cooperation between Seoul and Tokyo prior to his scheduled eight-day visit to the United Nations. Yi will leave for New York Saturday. Cooperation among friendly nations concerning the Soviet attack will be the focus of the Yi-Abe meeting in New York, the official said.

Yi also will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and other senior diplomats of friendly nations to seek their diplomatic support in pressuring the Soviets to comply with Korea's demands for a probe into the incident and compensation for the families of the 269 victims killed aboard the commercial plane, the official said.

He will call on U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to mediate a dialogue between South and North Korea for the reunion of families separated by the 1950-53 Korean war and discuss with him ways to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula, the officials said.

WESTERN: 'PROTECTIONIST SENTIMENT' GROWING

## EC Official Extends Warning

OW221219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 22 KYODO -- A senior European Community Commission official warned Thursday that EC ministers may recommend some new protectionist action against Japan, if Tokyo failed to act promptly to ensure a substantial increase in imports of European goods, official sources said.

Raymond Phan Van Phi, leader of the EC delegation to the bilateral trade talks which ended here Thursday, estimated the 10-nation community's trade deficit with Japan this year at a record \$12 billion. He was quoted as telling the Japanese delegates that there is every possibility an EC Ministerial Council meeting scheduled for October 17 will take a decision on some protective measures against Japanese exports.

Japanese conference sources took his remark as indicating that the EC ministers may choose to refer to the bilateral trade dispute to a panel of third GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) parties under GATT Article 23-2. Japan and the EC have so far held three rounds of consultations under GATT Article 23-1 on the latter's complaint that Japanese moves toward more open trade are not sufficient to reduce the huge trade imbalance between them. GATT Article 23-2 opens the way for a member country to refer its dispute to a special panel composed of third GATT parties, if no satisfactory settlement is found through bilateral consultations under Article 23-1.

The Tokyo trade talks outside the GATT rules got underway last Friday.



The sources said that the EC urged Japan to buy more European-developed Airbus 300 aircraft and heavy-duty agricultural machinery, and called on the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT) to procure more European equipment.

The EC delegates also referred to sharp export increases of certain Japanese products -- particularly quartz watches whose shipments to the EC shot up 120 percent in the January-July period and cars which saw a 23-percent gain, the sources said.

#### Action Against Protectionism Sought

OW221443 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 22 Sep 83

[By Shiro Yoneyama, KYODO staff writer]

[Text] Tokyo Sept 22 KYODO -- Japan will urge the United States, Canada and the European Community to join it in checking growing protectionism during next week's four-way trade ministers conference in Ottawa and subsequent talks in Washington.

International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno said Thursday Japan will stand firm against demands by its trading partners in the West which would in effect fan protectionist sentiment as they try to protect local industry from exports. His ability as the nation's top trade negotiator will be put to a test when he attends the sixth quadrilateral trade ministers conference in Ottawa Monday and Tuesday and holds talks there and in Washington with Canadian, EC and American officials.

"It appears very difficult for the participating countries to take specific steps" to fight and contain rising protectionism, Kunio Komatsu, the MITI vice minister for international affairs, said. But in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Komatsu expressed Japan's strong desire that the conference at Wilson House will lay the foundation for freer trade practices.

As in the five previous quadrilateral meetings since January, 1982, the Ottawa conference will be a forum for frank and candid discussions on controversial subjects such as protectionism, subsidized exports and safeguards, which are emergency import controls. "There are some voluntary export controls that we have been exercising rather reluctantly," Komatsu said without elaboration. One of the Ottawa conference's highlights will be how EC Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp presents the community's case, he added.

the Japanese Government has agreed to limit exports of videotape recorders to the European Community to 4.55 million units a year in the current fiscal year and urged the nation's electric appliance firms to hold down exports of color television sets and other "sensitive" products.

MITI officials say Uno may confer with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock while they are in Canada and the two leaders may meet again in Washington following the Ottawa conference. Prior to this meetings in Ottawa with Haferkamp and possibly Brock, the Japanese Cabinet minister will hold talks Sunday with his Canadian counterpart, Gerald Regan, on bilateral trade relations which have been harmonious in sharp contrast to Japan's sometimes strained trade ties with America and the EC.

Uno, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's close political ally, is scheduled to meet with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and other Reagan administration officials to discuss industrial policy, energy, autos, specialty steel, motorcycles and others. "We are prepared to listen" to an American explanation of the auto issue in relation to Japan's three-year-old voluntary export restraint, Komatsu said.

Japan has limited its passenger car exports to America to 1.68 million units a year in light of the depressed state of the U.S. automotive industry and the high jobless rate. Uno says Washington is expected to request an extension of the auto export restraint beyond its expiry next March during his stay in the U.S. capital.

It is not immediately clear whether the two countries can reach an agreement on the issue during Uno's visit in Washington. An official announcement on any auto accord is not likely at least until October when Brock pays a visit to Tokyo. Prime Minister Nakasone, who hinted at the possibility of an extension of the car export control in August, probably wants to see the matter settled before President Ronald Reagan's state visit to Japan in November.

#### JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSION HOLDS PRC MEETINGS

##### Tax Reform Briefing Held

OW211055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing Sept 21 KYODO -- China is preparing to simplify taxes on enterprises into a unified corporate tax, a Chinese Government official told a Japanese economic mission Tuesday evening. Fang Weizhong, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, said the unified "product tax" on enterprises would be put into effect on a gradual basis from one year later, according to sources inside the Japanese mission. Fang said the highest tax rate under the planned unified tax would be about 80 percent and the new tax would help price system reform. But he did not disclose details of the tax, the source said.

Under the present Chinese tax system, each enterprise at first pays an industrial and commerce tax. If the enterprise has profits after the tax payment, it pays an income tax on the profits. If the enterprise's profits are still big even after the second-stage income tax, a coordination tax will be added. Though China adopted the second-stage income tax last June, the current corporate tax system is still a complicated one and a drastic simplification of the tax system is under study.

The Japanese business mission, led by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic organizations (Keidanren), arrived here Monday for regular economic talks with Chinese officials.

Fang also told the Japanese group that a basic economic setup is a priority on the seventh economic plan for 1986-90 now under study. Technological renovation in enterprises, construction of industrial complexes in inland areas, and scientific and technological promotion will be major policies in the next five-year plan, he said. The plan will cover 279 major policy items, including energy development and improvement or transport systems, he said.

##### Energy Investment Sought

OW230529 Tokyo KYODO in English 1404 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing Sept 23 KYODO -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu has expressed a hope for Japan to extend fresh investment on China's coal and oil development, a source of a visiting Japanese business mission said Thursday night. The Export-Import Bank of Japan has already promised a dollar 2 billion investment for Chinese development of natural resources. Of the pledged investment, that for coal development will end in fiscal 1984. The Chinese reportedly hope that Japan's fresh investment will be about \$3 billion for coal and oil development.

Gu made the request when he met with the economic mission, led by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidaneren) on Wednesday. The Chinese leader also sought Japan's more cooperation in joint ventures in China, the Japanese source said. Gu said there are now some 100 joint ventures in China, but joint ventures with the Japanese number only seven and their investment value accounts for only 1 percent of the total ventures with foreigners, he said.

The Japanese business group also talked with Premier Zhao Ziyang Thursday afternoon on trade and Sino-Japanese economic relations. Earlier in the day, the mission met with President Li Xiannian, Vice Premier Yao Yilin and Wang Zhen, party Politburo member and honorary chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

#### NAKASONE 'CONSIDERING' EARLY GENERAL ELECTION

OW221205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has started considering the dissolution of the lower house for a general election later this year to seek a new mandate, political sources said Thursday. The sources said Nakasone will make a final decision after closely studying the political situation following the Tokyo District Court ruling on former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in the Lockheed bribery trial on October 12. Tanaka, Nakasone's main political backer, is a key defendant in the trial involving the biggest bribery case in postwar Japan. The prosecutors in January demanded a five-year prison sentence for Tanaka for allegedly receiving \$500 million (\$2.1 billion) from Lockheed, the big U.S. aircraft manufacturer, while in office in the early 1970s.

To avoid political turmoil after the court ruling, Tanaka wanted a general election to be held simultaneously with the upper house election last June but Nakasone successfully resisted the pressure. The Nakasone Government was inaugurated last November with backing from Tanaka who, although an independent member of the lower house, heads the most powerful faction within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP).

Political analysts speculated Thursday that Nakasone might dissolve the lower house early in December just after the Diet (parliament) is called into a regular session and call for the general election on December 25. The speculation grew after Nakasone predecessor in the premiership, Zenko Suzuki, abandoned his cautious view and told his followers Thursday there might be a general election later this year. This prospect is also shared by Nakasone's two main rivals within the ruling party, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and former Cabinet Minister Toshio Komoto.

Nakasone, 65, told reporters Thursday lower house members should complete their four-year term until next June, ruling out the possibility of a general election. He later told the upper house Budget Committee that the current extraordinary Diet session should enact into law bills related to administrative and fiscal reform, leaving no room for a lower house dissolution.

Political analysts said Nakasone's statement can be taken to mean that the dissolution might come after the Diet has acted on these bills. The session ends on November 16. But other commentators said Nakasone can take no such action during November since U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang will visit Japan during the month. Political sources said Nakasone believes it is to his party's advantage to dissolve the lower house and call a general election before work on an austere budget for fiscal 1984 is completed.

KCNA REPORTS 1 SEP DOWNING OF KAL PLANE

SK230833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA) -- A South Korean airliner, while flying to Seoul after leaving New York, was "brought down" after it infiltrated deep into the Soviet airspace on the night of September 1 according to reports.

Now the United States, Japan and some Western countries, and South Korea are exciting a big commotion, saying that the Soviet Union "exacted a heavy death toll" by "shooting down a civilian airliner."

U.S. President Reagan published statements and "sanctions against the Soviet Union", claiming that it was "against humanitarianism" for the Soviet Union to have "shot down the South Korean airliner", even though it crossed the Soviet borderline. And he is demanding other countries to follow suit.

The Soviet Union issued a TASS statement and a government statement throwing light on the background of this incident in which the United States intentionally sent the South Korean airliner deep into the Soviet airspace for espionage purpose. Follows the gist of the statements:

On the night from August 31 to September 1 this year, an unidentified plane had rudely violated the Soviet state border and intruded deep into the Soviet Union's air space. The intruder plane had deviated from the existing international route in the direction of the Soviet Union's territory by up to 500 kilometres and spent more than two hours over the Kamchatka peninsula, the area of the Sea of Okhotsk and the island of Sakhalin.

In violation of international regulations the plane flew without navigation lights, did not react to radio signals of the Soviet dispatcher services and itself made no attempts to establish such communication contact.

It was natural that during the time the unidentified intruder plane was in the USSR air space Soviet anti-air defence aircraft were ordered aloft which repeatedly tried to establish contacts with the plane using generally accepted signals and to take it to the nearest airfield in the territory of the Soviet Union. The intruder plane, however, ignored all this. So the interceptor-fighter plane of the anti-aircraft defences fulfilled the order of the command post to stop the flight.

The Soviet pilots, in stopping the actions of the intruder plane, could not know that it was a civilian aircraft.

Noting that now the United States and some countries claim that the intruder plane was a airliner, the statements exposed that the plane was used for espionage purpose. They continued:

In the light of these facts the intrusion into the Soviet air space by the mentioned plane cannot be regarded in any other way than a preplanned act. It was obviously thought possible to attain special intelligence aims without hindrance using civilian planes as a cover.



The point is a deliberate pre-planned action in an area which is strategically important to the Soviet Union. The instigators of that action could not help realizing what its outcome could be but went ahead with a major intelligence operation with the use, as is now becoming clear, of a civilian plane, deliberately exposing its passengers to mortal danger.

Saying that the people aboard the plane which was used by the American special organs for their foul purpose fell victims to their new criminal act, the statements declared that the Soviet Government expresses regret over the death of innocent people.

The entire responsibility for this tragedy rests wholly and fully with the leaders of the United States of America, they stressed.

PRAVDA in a commentary on September 6 declared that the provocateurs of the incident committed brutality, not minding the loss of human lives, obviously intending to test practically if an espionage flight could be made safely above the Soviet territory under the disguise of a civilian plane and, in case it failed, launch a smear campaign against the Soviet Union.

The Soviet defence minister and the chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces on September 9 and the chief of staff of the Soviet Air-Defence Forces, through their speech, statement and talk, declared that it is a sovereign right of every state and existing international regulations to defend its borders, including its airspace, and warned that any provocation would be dealt a deserving blow.

Now the world public circles are showing varied reaction to the incident. Some countries insist on the Soviet Union "apologizing" for the incident and making "reparation" while other countries say that the U.S. imperialists used the South Korean airliner in their espionage, stressing that this was "an intentional provocation for confusing world opinion and increasing tensions." And some countries express doubt as to "how could the South Korean plane veer so far off the established route and how was it left to deflect from its route so long?"

World opinion expresses concern for the unprecedentedly frantic anti-communist campaign launched by the U.S. imperialists after the South Korean airliner was "shot down", bringing the overall situation to a higher pitch of strain, and demands that the causes of distrust and confrontation among countries be removed quickly.

Our own experiences tell us that it is an old game of the U.S. imperialists to try to attain their sinister aggressive purpose by faking up a provocative incident and laying the blame at another's door. This is proven by the countless provocative incidents breaking out along the Military Demarcation Line of Korea.

Now the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are preposterously connecting the plane incident even with us. They are crying that "the communists of the North must be guarded against" and they must "fight and defeat communism" for their "survival" and deliberately inciting antagonism and confrontation between the compatriots of the North and the South.

By so doing the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan are craftily trying to whip up war hysteria in South Korea and divert the anti-U.S. sentiments daily growing among the South Korean people to anti-communism. While raising a massive anti-communist row in South Korea, they are intensifying provocations in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and deliberately rendering the situation strained. We are watching these provocations in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and deliberately rendering the situation strained. We are watching these provocations of theirs and heightening our vigilance.



GROMYKO 'PREVENTED' FROM ATTENDING UN MEETING

SK230853 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA) -- TASS issued a report in connection with the fact that the head of the Soviet delegation was prevented from attending the U.S. General Assembly session.

According to a report, in violation of generally recognised international norms, the U.S. authorities do not give the guarantees that the safety of the head of the USSR's delegation to a session of the U.N. General Assembly will be ensured and that normal conditions in this respect will be created. They do not guarantee the adequate assurance of the arrival and servicing of a special Soviet plane either.

In this connection a decision has been taken on the impossibility of a trip to New York by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, who was appointed to lead the Soviet delegation to the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

TASS STATEMENT CITED ON U.S., LEBANON

SK230047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2250 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) -- TASS issued a statement denouncing the United States' direct military intervention in Lebanon. Noting that the situation in Lebanon and around it continues to deteriorate, the statement says the United States has embarked on the road of direct use of armed force and is using it on an ever increasing scale.

Fighter-bombers and large-calibre artillery based on the U.S. naval ships which have come close to the coast of Lebanon are being used in combat operations against the Lebanese, apart from U.S. Marine units deployed in the area of Beirut, it says, and continues:

Dispatching Marines to Lebanon, the U.S. President solemnly pledged that in no case would they be involved in armed clashes. Now it is evident to everyone that those assurances were hypocritical from the very beginning.

The United States has done everything to solidify its own, American, domination in Lebanon and the Middle East in general. Strongly denouncing the U.S.A. for its acts in Lebanon, the statement says: The American Administration will not escape responsibility for the crimes perpetrated against the Lebanese and for their consequences for the situation in the Middle East and for international security.

U.S. 'SCHEME' TO MAKE OTHER COUNTRIES FIGHT

SK221027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) -- The scheme of the U.S. imperialists to make other countries fight each other must be smashed to smithereens together with their preparations for a total nuclear war, if a new war is to be prevented and the world peace and security be maintained and consolidated today, declared NODONG SINMUN Wednesday. The paper says:

It is a trite method of war of the imperialists and colonialists to make other countries fight among themselves. From the first days of their overseas aggression, the U.S. imperialists have systematically used this method for making other countries fight each other and fishing in troubled waters, while resorting to direct armed intervention against other countries.

They are causing all forms of disputes and armed conflicts between Asian, African and Latin American countries today.

The main method employed by the U.S. imperialists in making other countries fight each other at present is the war by proxy against revolutionary and progressive countries in which they mobilized the satellite countries and stooges.

They are trying to start local wars with a massive mobilisation of local mercenaries in the major areas of resources and military vantages, the paper notes, and continues: Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June last year was planned and carried out in accordance with such manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists. Now they intend to repeat such war by proxy in the Middle East through the Israeli Zionists and start such war by setting in motion their satellite countries and stooges in southern Africa, Northeast Asia and Central America. Especially in the northeast area, they are working overtime to goad the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique into a war of aggression against our people.

Their war manoeuvres for making other peoples fight among themselves are increasing tension and the danger of a new war in southern Africa, Middle East, Northeast Asia and Central America. In our country in particular, a grave situation has been created which may trigger off a war any moment.

#### EXPLOSION AT TAEGU CULTURAL CENTER REPORTED

SK222307 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] According to a report, a strong explosion took place at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu around 0930 hours on the night of 22 September, amid the situation in which the anti-U.S. fighting spirit is continuously growing among the South Korean people. It has been reported that, because of this explosion the first floor of the U.S. Cultural Center was greatly damaged and part of the building collapsed; 1 man died; and 4 men, including 1 policeman, were seriously or slightly injured. The report continued, saying that in the aftermath of the explosion, windows in a bank building near the U.S. Cultural Center were broken and vehicles which were passing in the street were damaged.

The U.S. Cultural Center at which the explosion occurred, is located in Samdok-dong in the central area of Taegu. It has been reported that at the moment of the explosion, an explosive sound rocked the whole city.

The explosion incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu, in the wake of the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan in March of last year, is plunging the Chon Tu-hwan flunkyst, treacherous clique into great terror. After the explosion occurred, the fascist clique hurriedly and urgently mobilized the police, blocked off the streets around the U.S. Cultural Center, and is hell-bent on suppression.

#### SOUTH KOREA'S FAMILY REUNION EFFORTS DENOUNCED

SK211032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets on September 16 summoned their underlings called "displaced persons" to a spot of the central sector of the front where the northern half of the country was visible and staged a drama dubbed "meeting of homesick people," according to a report. That day they heaped malicious abuses upon us, letting out a string of words about "the sorrow of the displaced persons" and "visiting ancestral graves."

This is a despicable buffoonery which can be staged only by such anti-communist fanatics as the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan trained as the anti-communist stooge from his young age in the embrace of the U.S. imperialists is a nation-splittist and anti-communist lunatic who has sought division and confrontation between the North and the South, zealously following the splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The fuss over "finding out separated families," "visit to the home villages" and "visit to ancestral graves," they are raising with feigned concern for the alleviation of the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots and the reunification of the country is intended to conceal their ugly splittist and treacherous color and mislead public opinion.

#### JAPAN'S OFFER OF LAND FOR U.S. DRILLS SCORED

SK230458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA) -- The Defence Facilities Administration Agency of Japan recently decided to offer seven islands of Izu to the U.S. imperialist as a night deck-landing exercise ground of planes carried on board the U.S. Seventh Fleet aircraft carrier Midway. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says this is a despicable U.S.-toeing policy. The night deck-landing exercise ground to be offered to the U.S. imperialists by the Defence Facilities Administration Agency of Japan will be one more military base for aggression on Northeast Asia.

This problem was raised long ago by the U.S. imperialists to the reactionary ruling quarters of Japan. In May last the commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet urged the Japanese Government to build up one more air base which would replace the present Itsuki Airfield to properly ensure the night taking off and landing exercise of U.S. naval planes.

And the commander of the U.S. Navy in Japan invited the director of the Defence Facilities Administration Agency of Japan to the Midway on the sea and pressed him to build immediately on the land a new night deck-landing exercise ground, showing the exercise of planes.

Meekly yielding to such pressure and demand of the U.S. imperialists, the Defence Facilities Administration Agency of Japan plans to offer seven islands of Izu as an exercise ground of the U.S. naval planes. This runs counter to the interests of the Japanese people.

The decision of the reactionary ruling circles of Japan to offer a new exercise ground to the U.S. imperialists in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the Japanese people shows that they are leaving the sky, ground and Sea of Japan without hesitation to the U.S. imperialists for the execution of their war strategy, for their Asian strategy in particular.

#### REVIVAL OF MILITARISM IN JAPAN DENOUNCED

SK230502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) -- The revival of militarism in Japan is a self-destroying act pushing Japan along the road of destruction.

NODONG SINMUN today stresses this in an article titled "Criminal Act Pushing Japan Along the Road of Destruction", denouncing the Japanese reactionaries for reviving the ghost of militarism in an attempt to become the leader of Asia and realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." The article says:

On August 15, the 38th anniversary of the surrender of Japanese imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries staged in Tokyo a burlesque called "memorial service for fallen soldiers" in memory of those who died, meted out a deserving punishment for their crimes against the Asian people and mankind. Nakasone himself showed up at the "Yasukuni Shinsha" (shrine) in Tokyo and paid a tribute to the spirits of "fallen soldiers."

This is an act of those mad with militarization. They exalted to the skies those who had long been thrown into a dustbin of history, branded as aggressors and war-criminals, and described them as "heroes" and "patriots". This bespeaks that the Japanese reactionaries are hell-bent on the moves to imbue the Japanese people with the samurai spirit" and hasten militarist rearmament for overseas expansion.

Due to their manoeuvres, the ghost of militarism has been revived and is hovering about in Japan and its danger is daily increasing.

The Japanese reactionaries declared the revision of the Constitution the policy of the Liberal-Democratic Party and are hastening the completion of the draft of a revised Constitution. In the revised Constitution, they plan to place the "emperor" in the legal position of the "centre of national unity and the supreme ruler of state." This tells that they intend to actively promote the "building of a military power" and preparations for overseas aggression, offering the prerogative of supreme command of the state to the "emperor", and incarnation of militarism, aggression and war.

In establishing a militarist legal system, they scheme to set up the same political system and order as in the past and justify their overseas expansion. Militarization finds graphic expression in economic domains, too.

A campaign is going on these days in Japan to incite militarism and aggressive idea among the people, longing for the "great empire of Japan." These manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries seek a criminal aim to legalize their remilitarization line and overseas expansion policy, mentally deform the Japanese people with militarism and drive them out to the field of aggression and war without much difficulty.

The Asian people still clearly remember the criminal acts of the Japanese imperialists and are watching with heightened vigilance the Japanese reactionaries' moves for rearmament and overseas aggression.

#### WORLD NATIONS URGED TO BOYCOTT SEOUL IPU

SK222357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today notes that to visit South Korea on the pretext of attending an international conference means being involved in the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

Pointing out that to convene the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Seoul is a product of the political intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to paint South Korea as an "independent state" and step up the "two Koreas" plot, the paper says: Under the name of the international conference the U.S. imperialists try to invite socialist and non-aligned countries to South Korea to have contact with the puppets and thus prevent the internal and external isolation of Chon Tu-hwan, their stooge, traitor and fascist murderer, paint South Korea, a colony, as an "independent state" and create an international climate favourable to their splittist policy. It proceeds from their splittist aim that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are leaving no means untried to hold the IPU conference in Seoul.



To discuss problems in South Korea where a colonial fascist rule is enforced and democracy and human rights are stifled by the aggressors and their stooges who have turned it into a hotbed of new war precisely means tolerating the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation policy and policies of aggression and war, encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan group, their stooge and murderer, and overlooking its fascist action and vindicating their "two Koreas" plot and disappointing the South Korean people who are shedding their blood in the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

To sit at one place with the Chon Tu-hwan group and act under its baton will only impair the dignity of an independent and sovereign state and result in being embroiled in the political intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to use the international conference for the "two Koreas" plot.

Those who value national dignity and know how to discharge class obligations should not turn their faces away from the sufferings of the Korean people caused by the split but take the road of supporting and encouraging the just struggle of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification.

If anyone involves himself in the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to be made their political plaything by setting foot in South Korea, he will not be welcomed by the South Korean people who are waging a bloody struggle against the outside forces and fascism and for the reunification of the country.

#### BULGARIAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

##### Envoy's Reception

SK230428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA) -- Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea, arranged a cocktail party and a film reception on September 22 at his embassy on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the September anti-fascist popular uprising in Bulgaria.

Speeches were made by Ambassador Vasil Khubchev and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u at the cocktail party.

The attendants of the cocktail party toasted the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. They appreciated a Bulgarian documentary film.

##### O Chin-u Greets Dzhurov

SK230009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2230 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defence of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The message says that today the Bulgarian People's Army reliably defends the Bulgarian people's struggle for converting their country into a developed socialist society and contributes to the achievement of peace and security in Europe and the Balkan peninsula.



Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two armies will continue to strengthen and develop, the message sincerely wishes the Bulgarian minister new success in his responsible work for increasing the country's defence capabilities.

DPRF DELEGATION IN ROMANIA MEETS CEAUSESCU

SK230444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on September 21 met the delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of our country headed by Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of its Central Committee, on a visit to his country.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings and best wishes to the great leader.

Referring to the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, he expressed full support of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic to the policy of the Workers' party of Korea and the DPRK Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present there were Korean Ambassador to Romania Sin In-ha, chairman of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity Tamara Maria Dovrin and a personage concerned.

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS JAPANESE LAWYERS GROUP

SK230436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam on September 22 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Japanese lawyers headed by Seiichi Inaba, socialist member of the House of Representatives and representative member of the Society for Defence of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan.

Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, was on hand.

BOMB DAMAGES AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER IN TAEGU

Details From CHOSON ILBO

SK230306 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Sep 83 p 11

[Report by reporters Chong Kyu-man, O Tae-chin, Yu Sok-ho from Taegu]

[Text] A powerful explosive, which appeared to be a time bomb, instantly killed Ho Pyong-chol, 17, a junior at Yongnam High School, and seriously wounded 5 other people, including Kim Song-nam, 40, a guard at the American Cultural Center in Taegu; Kim Chol-ho, 27, a policeman at Samdok police box, Chong Sang-su, 41, a taxi driver; Pak Kye-kyong, 28, a female resident of Manchon-Dong, Taegu, when it exploded at around 2133 on the evening of 22 September at the front gate of the American Cultural Center located at No 44, 2-Ka, Samdok-dong, Taegu.

As a result of this accident, the front entrance and library of the American Cultural Center, housed in the five-story building, were demolished and all of the window panes of the Taegu City Education Center, located next to the demolished building, and windows of guard room in front of the hospital attached to Kyongbuk University's medical college, opposite the American Cultural Center, were broken.

According to the police who are now investigating the source of this explosive after cordoning off the area around the American Cultural Center, the explosive is believed to be a time bomb. An empty bag believed to have contained the explosive was found near the building.

As the building that houses the American Cultural Center is located in the prosperous part of downtown Taegu, at an intersection located opposite the Kyongbuk University Hospital, a great many residents and patients in the hospital were surprised by the sound of the explosion.

Following the explosion, thousands of people gathered around the scene and the police were investigating the cause of the accident with assistance from military personnel from a nearby army unit.

No details have been revealed about the explosion. A police authority said that it was Ho Pyong-chol, a junior at the Yongnam High School, who found the bag containing the explosive which had been in front of the closed steel-wrought gate of the American Cultural Center. When Ho spotted the bag with shoulder straps on the pavement under the steel-wrought gate, he tried to lift it. Finding it too heavy to lift and seized by a feeling that frightened him, he reported his find to the Samdok police box.

Policeman Kim Chol-ho, 27, who received the report from Ho at the police box, went together with Ho to the American Cultural Center, which is about 50 meters from the police box. When Ho said: "This is it," and tried to lift it, the bag exploded with a great sound. Ho died instantly, without a scream. His body was unrecognizable. Policeman Kim also sustained a serious injury.

Another policeman said Ho, who died on the spot in the explosion, had reported about 8 minutes before the explosion to a guard at the front gate of the Taegu City Police Department, which is about 100 meters from the American Cultural Center.

The policeman said that Ho said: "I have brought one of the two blue bags with shoulder straps that I found in front of the American Cultural Center."

When Mr Ho reported this, guard Kim To-hyon, PFC, 23, immediately reported this fact to the briefing room. The briefing room immediately notified the Samdok police box, in charge of the area, of this fact. Policeman Kim Chol-ho of the Samdok police box ran to the Taegu City police station and then ran to the site with Mr Ho who was standing at the main gate.

At the moment policeman Kim and Mr Ho opened the bag after they had arrived at the site, the bag exploded, killing Mr Ho and seriously wounding policeman Kim on the spot. Because it was night, there were not many passersby on the streets, which are crowded in the daytime.

At the moment of the explosion, four passersby near the site were wounded. The explosion caused property damage that includes buildings around the site. The entrance hall of the American Cultural Center was destroyed and the inside of the first floor of the 5-story Center was greatly damaged. The entrance and windows of the Taegu City Educational Council, which is located over top of the cultural center, were in pieces. Windows of the Kyongbuk University Hospital lodge and of its main building, about 100 meters from the lodge, were also broken.

Chang Yu-kap, the driver of Taegu taxi No 4-PA-1808 said: When I was about to pass the front of the cultural center, I heard a deafening sound and stopped the taxi. Looking around, I saw the main gate of the American Cultural Center smashed, countless pieces of scattered glass, and a few people who had fallen down. The back window of my taxi was also broken.

When the explosion occurred, Kim Song-nam, 39, an employee of the cultural center, was on duty in the night-duty room on the second floor of the American Cultural Center. He said: After I, together with a guard, locked the main gate of the cultural center and came back to the night-duty room, I heard an earsplitting sound and felt the building shake.

He further said: A little while later I regained my senses and looked around. I found that my right arm was bleeding. I realized that fragments had even flown into the night-duty room and injured my right arm. When I came downstairs, I could see the area around the cultural center was in a shambles. The American Cultural Center is a 9-story concrete building with a total space of 390 pyong. This building was built in 1963 by the North Kyongsang Provincial Educational Board and the first and second floors of the building have been leased to the American Cultural Center since 1965. The first floor is used as a library, the second floor is used as the office of the director, administration offices, and a conference room; the third floor is used by the Taegu City Educational Council, the Taegu branch of the teachers mutual-aid association, and the North Kyongsang provincial branch of UNESCO; the fourth floor is used by the North Kyongsang Provincial Educational Association; and the fifth floor is used by the North Kyongsang branch of the teachers mutual-aid association. The police have established an investigation headquarters at the Chungbu police station.

#### Ministry Conveys Regrets

SK230248 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 23 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Foreign Ministry Friday conveyed to the U.S. Embassy in Seoul its regret over an explosion at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu Thursday night, Foreign Ministry spokesman Chong Ki-ok said.

The ministry also informed the embassy that authorities are undertaking a thorough investigation of the incident, in which one person was killed and several others injured, Chong said.

In a related move, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok extended his regret over the incident to U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker, it was learned.

### Investigators Dispatched

SK222316 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Ordering the police force throughout the nation on a special alert, the National Police Headquarters issued emergency instructions to intensify watch at foreign missions and important facilities.

Also, the National Police Headquarters dispatched a special explosive investigation team to jointly conduct an investigation with military authorities into the cause of the incident.

### PARTICIPATION IN PLANE DEBRIS TRANSFER DEMANDED

SK231205 Seoul YONHAP in English 1156 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 23 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has demanded that the Soviet Union allow Korean participation in the upcoming transfer by the Soviets of "objects and documents" from the downed Korean airliner.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chong Ki-ok said Friday the government has asked Japan and the United States to convey the request to the Soviet Union. Seoul and Moscow do not have diplomatic regulations.

The Soviet Union has invited representatives only from Japan and the United States to be present at the transfer of KAL 007 wreckage next Monday on Sakhalin island.

"We have made it clear on a number of occasions, both in the U.N. security council and at the International Civil Aviation Organization meetings, that the Republic of Korea reserves all rights to any wreckage of the downed KAL passenger plane," Chong said. "We urge Soviet authorities to comply with our legitimate request."

### ABE TO DISCUSS STRATEGY ON KAL INCIDENT

SK230121 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 23 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will meet with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe in New York Sept. 27 to discuss concerted measures the two nations can take in the United Nations regarding the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines passenger jetliner in early September, a Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

On Thursday afternoon, Yi called Japanese ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda to his office to exchange views on mutual cooperation between Seoul and Tokyo prior to his scheduled eight-day visit to the United Nations. Yi will leave for New York Saturday. Cooperation among friendly nations in condemning the Soviet attack will be the focus of Yi and Abe's meeting in New York, the official said.

Yi also will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other senior diplomats of friendly nations to seek their diplomatic support in pressuring the Soviets to comply with Korea's demands for a probe into the incident and compensation for the families of the 269 victims killed aboard the commercial plane, the official said.

He will call on U.S. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to mediate a dialogue between South and North Korea for the reunion of families separated by the 1950-53 Korean war and discuss with him ways to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula, the official said.



FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFS ENVOYS ON KAL INCIDENT

SK230815 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 23 (YONHAP) -- Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok Friday discussed with ambassadors to Korea from seven European Community (EC) member countries matters concerning the handling of the Korean Air Lines (KAL) incident in the United Nations General Assembly.

During a meeting at the Foreign Ministry, Yi expressed gratitude to the seven ambassadors for their government's cooperation during the council meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) last week and the ongoing ICAO general meeting. The seven EC countries whose ambassadors Yi met were Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark. Yi also exchanged views with the ambassadors on his meetings with EC foreign ministers at the U.N. next week.

NORTH KOREA WARNED ON MANEUVERS AGAINST IPU

SK231046 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 23 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Receiving of Guests and Vigilance Against the North"]

[Text] We have less than 10 days before the 70th IPU conference, slated for 2 October, opens. The meeting of the American Society of Travel Agents [ASTA] another international meeting to be held before the IPU conference, opens the day after tomorrow.

Naturally, the great danger is that the North Korean group's maneuvers aimed at disrupting such large-scale international meetings, the IPU conference in particular, are likely to be taking on the color of 11th-hour throes.

North Korea's maneuvers aimed at disrupting the Seoul IPU conference had already started in the initial stage of our country's effort to obtain the right to host it in Seoul and have continued ever since.

At the executive committee meeting of the 69th IPU Conference last September in Rome and at the 132th IPU Council meeting last April in Helsinki, the North Korean group tried at all costs to prevent the IPU from granting the right of hosting the next IPU conference in Seoul. For this purpose the North Korean group even tried to bribe IPU officials, creating an ugly scene. Because of this, the North Korean ambassador to Finland was expelled.

As part of such maneuvers, the North Korean group, dispatching so-called diplomatic envoys about 10 times to nonaligned countries and communist countries, begged them to declare that they would not participate in the Seoul IPU conference. And on the occasion of 9 September, the North Korean group uproariously invited foreign guests and staged a farce of begging them not to participate in the IPU conference in Seoul.

Along with such external operations, the North Korean group is running riot in heightening the tense situation on the Korean peninsula.

Intensifying its efforts to slander and undermine the South, instigating disturbances in the South, declaring a semiwar state throughout the North, and infiltrating armed agents across the Munsan River, into waters off Wolsong, and into the waters around Ulnung Island -- all these are a part of the group's maneuvers aimed at canceling the international meetings by conjuring up an uneasy atmosphere.

What will it do in the future? It is time we guard against and prepare for what the North Korean group might come up with. Such being the case, the fact that the North Korean group's party organ babbled on as if South Korea were a land where gunfire cracks and dark clouds of war hang is not a situation we can afford to ignore lightly.



Of course, we believe that these maneuvers are cheap tricks designed to prevent the foreign guests from participating in the international meetings by throwing fear and terror into them. But we also can interpret the North Korean group's maneuvers as having announced in advance its 11th-hour plot to actually fabricate and put into practice such situations.

This notwithstanding, some of the communist countries that regard the Soviet Union as their boss are devoted to international terrorism, adopting terrorism as their national policy. It is publicly well known that the North Korean group is more vicious than the Soviet Union in committing such terrorist acts and barbarous atrocities. For a long time, the North Korean group has been exporting guerrillas to various places in the world, training the so-called revolutionary terrorists. It has long completed the training of the 100,000-strong special forces in preparation for irregular warfare against the South, for military terrorism, and provocations resorting to violence.

For this very reason, we cannot help pointing out, as has been noted by President Chon Tu-hwan in a speech delivered at a ceremony held to mark the anniversary of the Civil Defense Corp, that the North Korean group has been keeping silent about the Soviet Union's downing of a Korean Airlines plane while many communist countries are denouncing the Soviets. Also, we have to guard against the North Korean group because it is running riot to disrupt important international meetings through provocative maneuvers of every description.

By strengthening our vigilance against the North, we must thoroughly defend all the international meetings such as the Seoul IPU from all of the North Korean group's undermining and disrupting maneuvers based on agents, spies, and armed commandos. This is a task not to be carried out solely by the government, National Assembly, military, police, and other specialists. We can say that this is an urgent task that must be carried out by all the people in the nation in united will and strength, with the people's eyes focused on the North Korean group's maneuvers.

#### PRIME MINISTER SEEKS IMPROVED TIES WITH COSTA RICA

SK230211 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop said yesterday that Korea and Costa Rica should further strengthen existing friendly cooperation in political, socioeconomic and cultural fields in spite of the geographical distance between the two countries.

Addressing the dinner he hosted for the visiting Vice President of the Republic of Costa Rica Armando Arauz Aguillar at his official residence, the premier emphasized the two nations should exert their efforts for a common ideal of peace and prosperity as guardians of genuine democracy.

Appreciating the support the Central American nation gave to Korea in condemning the Soviet Union for the KAL airliner incident, the premier said that the Soviets should be dealt sufficient punishment for their "brutal crime" in the name of whole mankind.

Vice President Aguillar said in reply that his country will continuously support Korea in the international community.

The vice president, who came to Korea Sept. 18 at the invitation of Kyonghui University, will leave Seoul tomorrow.

UNEN RAPS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PRODUCTION

OW230405 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1606 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The manufacture of binary weapons, which are an integral part of the U.S. programme of modernization and expansion of chemical weapons, seriously threatens entire mankind and in particular densely populated Europe where the Pentagon strategists are planning to deploy mass destruction weapons, writes the Mongolian daily UNEN.

The paper points out that for justifying this inhumane militarist programme, the United States is lagging behind the Soviet Union in the sphere of chemical weapons and that it is necessary to rearm against the so-called Soviet threat with more effective kinds of chemical weapons than the United States possesses today. In connection with this Pentagon demagoguery, the UNEN notes that the war apologists can not succeed in leading the world public into error with the help of such absurd fabrications.

MOLOMJAMTS RECEIVES SOVIET PARTY OFFICIAL

OW230401 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1351 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 September (MONTSAME) -- D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, received today V. P. Basenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector. V. P. Basenko is in this country in accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the MPR and the CPSU.

AMITY GROUP LEAVES FOR TASHKENT ART FESTIVAL

OW230205 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1614 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Sep (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the Federation of the Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organisations and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society left for Tashkent to take part in the 10-day Festival of Art and Culture of the Mongolian People's Republic in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. The delegation is led by D. Gombojab, Politbureau member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Board of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society.

MPRP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 22 SEP

OW230433 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 September (MONTSAME) -- G. Adiyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other members of the MPRP delegation, returned today to Ulaanbaatar from Moscow. They took part in the conference of secretaries of committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries on international and ideological issues.

GDR PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ULAANBAATAR

OW230437 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1405 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 September (MONTSAME) -- A GDR delegation of party workers headed by Lothar Oppermann, chief of a SED Central Committee People's Education Department, arrived today in Ulaanbaatar in accordance with the program for interparty cooperation between the MPRP and the SED.

REPORTAGE ON HUN SEN'S ACTIVITIES IN SOVIET UNION

## Talks With Gromyko

BK230638 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1325 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 22 -- Foreign Minister Hun Sen held talks in Moscow on Tuesday with his Soviet counterpart on his current visit to the Soviet Union.

The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern. A. Gromyko, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs, gave a banquet on the same day in honor of the Kampuchean minister, who is a Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Gromyko said: "The Soviet people rejoice at the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in their revival and in implementing the tasks of building a new society laid down by the KPRP Fourth Congress. The Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community are giving their fraternal assistance and support to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in this cause."

He voiced his country's support for the line which Kampuchea, together with Vietnam and Laos, is following to make Southeast Asia a peaceful region and to bring about dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

In reply, Hun Sen said: [words indistinct] is constantly consolidating and growing despite the sinister designs of imperialism and reaction. We note with satisfaction that all the achievements in our national rebirth are inseparable from the valuable and effective assistance of the Soviet Union in all fields and right from the first day of our liberation."

The People's Republic of Kampuchea fully supports the peace policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as it meets the sincere aspirations of the Kampuchean people and all other nations," he said.

## Interview with AFP

NC230738 Paris AFP in English 0727 GMT 23 Sep 83

[By Pierre Bocev]

[Text] Moscow, Sept 23 (AFP) -- Cambodia now has only a "limited number of political prisoners," Hun Sen, foreign minister in the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh government, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an exclusive interview here.

He would not give an exact figure, but said the number of prisoners was fewer than in members of the five-nation non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). He added that "those involved in the war and genocide of Cambodians under the now-ousted Khmer Rouge regime) do not hold ministerial portfolios." "We practice a policy of clemency to educate and reintegrate them in the production process," he said.

The minister, here on a working visit, said Soviet aid to Cambodia was "immense and effective," reaching 300 million dollars from the time the present government took power in 1979 until the end of 1981, and continuing at a similar level since then.

Soviet aid had at first been mainly food and consumer goods to combat the "disastrous economic situation inherited from the Khmer Rouge" ousted early in 1979, but had since expanded to cover machinery and equipment.

Hun Sen criticized 1960's head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk who is now part of a United Nations-recognized Cambodian opposition coalition with anti-communist Khmers led by former Premier son Sann and Khmer Rouge led by Khieu Samphan. The minister said Prince Sihanouk had become "a representative of the genocide regime" by joining a coalition which includes the Khmer Rouge, widely accused of massacres under Pol Pot between 1976 and 1979.

"At the moment Sihanouk is Pol Pot," Hun Sen said. "Nevertheless, we will not close our eyes to a possible change of attitude from Sihanouk and the people will then decide his fate."

He repeated that Vietnamese forces would leave Cambodia "as soon as the outside threat" ended, represented by "the Chinese expansionists, American imperialists and reactionaries in Southeast Asia." "We do not want to repeat the experiment (of the Khmer Rouge) and play with death again," Hun Sen said.

"It is the opponents to the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia who tie the Vietnamese to Cambodia," by making the stationing of the Vietnamese a matter for "political exploitation," he said. "If your regime did not benefit from popular support and the confidence of the people, it would not have remained in power for five years," he said.

Former Premier Lon Nol lasted only five years despite American backing, and Pol Pot lasted just three years despite Chinese support, he said.

On the current Sino-Soviet dialogue, Hun Sen said: "We support these talks while opposing China, because we are against China when it threatens Indochina." But he added, "we too need detente." The Phnom Penh regime did not consider its non-recognition by the United Nations a problem, Hun Sen said.

Stability in the country was continually increasing and elections in May 1981 had contributed to normalization, as had the new Constitution.

The battle against famine caused by the Khmer Rouge had been won and the economy was on the move, Hun Sen said. "But these are only first steps, because there are difficulties and we still need international aid to develop our economy, we need time to surmount the inheritance from the Khmer Rouge."

#### HUN SEN'S TALKS WITH MALIAN MINISTER REPORTED

BK230658 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1322 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 22 -- Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen, during his recent visit to the Republic of Mali, held talks with A. Blondin Beye, minister for foreign affairs, and Mohamed Ag Hammani, Politburo member, and secretary for external relations of the Executive Committee of the People's Democratic Union of Mali.

The Malian side condemned the crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and declared firm opposition to interference by the ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

It was of the opinion that the Kampuchean seat in the Nonaligned Movement should be reserved to the People's Republic of Kampuchea which is capable of contributing to the reinforcement of this movement in its struggle for peace and democracy. The Malian party affirmed that the people of Mali would stand by the Kampuchean people and that



they wished to see peace in Southeast Asia. It said Foreign Minister Hun Sen's visit [words indistinct] developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

When he left for the Soviet Union, Hun Sen was seen off by Foreign Minister A. Blondin Beye, the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Cuba, and the German Democratic Republic, and many high-ranking Malian officials.

#### PRESENCE OF VIETNAMESE RESIDENTS DISCUSSED

BK230336 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1223 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK September 21 -- "The sight of Vietnamese fishing boats on the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers is familiar to me and people of my generation," observed a sexagenarian at the Chroy Changvar landing state at the northern end of Phnom Penh.

"When I was born, under King Monovong, Vietnamese fishermen were already here," the old man reminisced. "But there are fewer of them now than there used to be under Sihanouk," he noted.

"These people are our friends who have thrown in their lot with us. They have learned our language and adopted our ways and habits. They never harm us at all," the old man opined.

Nguyen Van Nghia was born in 1917, at the small Vietnamese community at Prek Tasek commune on the other side of the Tonle Sap River. In 1975 he was driven to Vietnam by Pol Pot regime. "When I was in Vietnam," Nghia recalled, "I always thought of Prek Tasek, my birthplace, and my Kampuchean friends. Their plight under the genocidal rule saddened me, and I did everything to help those who had managed to flee to Vietnam." [Phnom Penh in French at 1300 GMT on 21 September transmits a 330-word item on this subject which has been compared with the referent item and found to be identical, except for the following variation of the preceding phrase: ..."everything to help my Kampuchean friends flee to Vietnam."]

In the house next door to Nghia's, a literacy class was going on, and the teacher was none other than the master of the house, Vo Le. "I've always lived in Kampuchea since I was born," said Le. "Now I'm a member of an agricultural solidarity production group. Like other Vietnamese, I cooperate sincerely with out Kampuchean friends."

To Uk Van Than, chairman of the commune's people's revolutionary committee, the presence of Vietnamese residents is beneficial in many ways. Said Than: "They are very helpful to us in national construction and defense. They are respectable, law-abiding people." Than rejected allegations about "Vietnamese colonization." "That's just a crude attempt to sow enmity between Kampucheans and Vietnamese," he commented.

#### LOCAL PEASANT LAUDS RELATIONS WITH VIETNAMESE

BK230538 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Statement by Cheng Meou, a peasant of Trapeang Trang village, Preah Bat Choan Chim commune, Kirivong District, Takeo Province, on friendship between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people -- date not given, recorded]

[Summary] Following liberation on 7 January 1979, our Kampuchean people were barely able to survive. As for the people in Trapeang Trang village, Preah Bat Choan Chum commune, Kirivong District, Takeo Province, they were empty-handed, having nothing left. Seeing that the people in this village were in need of everything due to the oppression by the Pol Pot clique, the Vietnamese comrades and people who came to help liberate us gave us support and assistance in every way -- rice seed, grain, food, and all other things.



As for the relations with the Vietnamese comrades, brothers and sisters in Trapeang Trang village, during various festivals -- such as the anniversary of the Vietnamese Army -- always pay visits to the Vietnamese comrades. During such visits, they do not go empty-handed, but always take along food and various other things as gifts to the Vietnamese soldier in Trapeang Trang village. Thanks to their close solidarity with us, the Vietnamese brothers and sisters have assisted us and helped provide security for us. Moreover, they have helped us solve various difficulties and problems, such as the production drive.

"We, the people in Trapeang Trang village, and the Vietnamese comrades have also assisted each other and helped to strengthen the bond of solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea. We always willingly help the Vietnamese comrades whenever they are in need of anything. The Vietnamese army men and the Kampuchean army men have always loved and respected each other. The Kampuchean and Vietnamese people have always forged close solidarity with each other. Thus, since the liberation, the Vietnamese and Kampuchean people have had no good friendship and militant solidarity with each other. They have close relations with one another. They have never had any dispute in their business contacts nor in relations with each other as Pol Pot has claimed. "Pol Pot has clamored that Vietnam used the liberation of Kampuchea as a pretext to swallow up Kampuchea. I have been living in this area, which is adjacent to the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border for quite a long time. Until now I have never seen anything which shows that any Vietnamese brothers, sisters or people have grabbed our land or settled in Kampuchea. All I have seen is the close solidarity between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean people and their business relations. Thus, such an accusation by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is groundless and aimed only at causing disputes and opposition between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean people."

#### VODK CLAIMS AMBUSH ON SRV CONVOY ON TONLE SAP

BK230320 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] On 17 September, our National Army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese boat convoy from the Tonle Sap bank, north of Kompong Leng, Tonle Sap battlefield. As soon as the boats neared our ambush, we opened fire, killing 8 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounding 4 others for a total of 12 casualties. The remaining soldiers panicked and retreated with their boats. We destroyed a boat and seized a B-40, two AK's, two B-40 rockets, five helmets, a boat, and a quantity of other material.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Tonle Sap battlefield!

#### SRV RESISTANCE TO 'LE DUAN CLIQUE'

##### Imprisoned SRV Officials

BK210436 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] According to a report from Vietnam, the Vietnamese officials at all levels detained by the Le Duan clique are presently nurturing great indignation at the Le Duan clique and looking for ways to flee from prison in order to join with the Vietnamese people and guerrillas on the central highlands in the struggle to topple the Le Duan clique's fascist and dictatorial regime.

The report said that at the beginning of August 1983, the prison guards released nine detainees. One of these detainees was a relative of a guard. The Le Duan clique accused this detainee of colluding with those who opposed the clique. This clearly proves that even the security guards who are the tools of the Le Duan clique are engaged at the Le Duan clique and its fascist and dictatorial regime.

#### Purged Officials

BI170451 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] According to reports from Vietnam, the Le Duan clique has recently intensified its activities in South Vietnam to purge all levels of civil servants in its administration, 207 officials at the regional, district, and commune levels were arrested, and 97 others were dismissed from their positions and sent to work hard in new economic zones. The reports say that in the new economic zones previous batches of former officials sent there by the Le Duan clique to work have been escaping into the jungle to join forces with the resistance movement of the Vietnamese people against the Le Duan clique's political regime.

#### BRIEFS

WRESTLING TEAM TO KIEV -- Phnom Penh SPK September 20 -- A team of Kampuchean wrestlers left here Monday for a tour of Kiev from September 22 to October 1st at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture of the Soviet Union. The athletes are led by Prum Phik, deputy director of the Physical Education and Sports Department [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1212 GMT 20 Sep 83 BK]

GIFT FROM SOVIET UNION -- Phnom Penh September 21 -- The Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea, Oleg Bostorin, on Tuesday transferred to the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association two vehicles, two film projectors and other presents from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Yos Por, president of the Kampuchean association, thanked the Soviet Union for its assistance, said that due to the fruitful cooperation between the two countries great success had been obtained in national reconstruction [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1229 GMT 21 Sep 83 BK]

FORESTRY DELEGATION VISITS SRV -- Phnom Penh, 19 Sep (SPK) -- A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Forestry has paid a 10-day visit to Vietnam. The delegation led by Chan Sarun, acting director of the Forestry Department, called at the forest products processing and supply complex No 3 in Ho Chi Minh City, comparing notes on application of science and technology. The two sides agreed on measures to promote their cooperation. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1154 GMT 19 Sep 83 BK]

VIETNAMESE SOCIAL WELFARE DELEGATION DEPARTS

BK171409 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The delegation of the SRV Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare led by Song Hao, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of war invalids and social welfare, left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of 15 September after concluding a successful 8-day friendly visit to Laos.

During its stay here, the delegation paid a courtesy call on Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. It met, exchanged views, and signed a cooperation and mutual assistance agreement with a Lao social welfare and war veterans delegation.

The SRV delegation also visited some economic and cultural establishments in Vientiane municipality. It was warmly and cordially welcomed by the responsible committees and cadres wherever it went.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Meun Somvichit, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Social Welfare and War Veterans Committee, and high-ranking cadres concerned. Bui Van Thanh, counselor of the SRV Embassy in Laos, was also on hand.

LEADERS RECEIVE NEW KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR

Credentials to Souphanouvong

BK220137 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, September 21 (OANA-KPL) -- The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Laos, Nguon Phansiphan, on September 20, presented credentials to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Supreme Assembly at the presidential palace. Present at the presidential palace were Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister for foreign affairs and Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy-minister and head of the presidential office.

President Souphanouvong, in a discussion with the new Kampuchean ambassador, raised many questions on the bilateral relations between Laos and Kampuchea by stressing the solidarity and the special relations and the all round cooperation. President Souphanouvong also recapitulated the tradition of struggle and the present combative alliance which links up the two nations and peoples. He then gave emphasis on the special relations among the three Indochinese countries which is, according to him, the main factor in the safeguard of peace, national independence and for the development of each country. President Souphanouvong finally wished the new ambassador to successfully fulfill his diplomatic mission in Laos.

Ambassador N. Phansiphan transmitted through the Lao president salutations conveyed by Kampuchean leaders to the Lao leaders. He pledged to do his utmost for the strengthening of the relations of friendship and solidarity between Laos and Kampuchea.

Meeting With Phoun Sipaseut

BK221225 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, September 22 (OANA/KPL) -- The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Kampuchea to Laos, Nguon Phansiphan, on September 21st, called on Phoun Sipaseut, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, after having presented credentials to President Souphanouvong on September 20.

The host and guest, on this occasion, exchanged views in an atmosphere of friendship and warm cordiality. The two sides jointly pointed out the tradition of friendship and solidarity, which deeply links the two countries and peoples. The Lao and Kampuchean combatant alliance was strongly consolidated since the Beijing expansionist and hegemonist ruling circles have openly colluded with the imperialists to carry out hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries, it was emphasized at the discussion.

P. Sipaseut and the new Kampuchean ambassador respectively raised several questions on the consolidation and the reinforcement of the Lao-Kampuchean relations of friendship and solidarity. P. Sipaseut seized this occasion to congratulate the new ambassador for his accreditation to Laos and wished him to successfully fulfill his mission here.

Ambassador N. Phansiphan, then, pledged to do his utmost to contribute to the strengthening of the special relations between the two countries and peoples.

#### PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS LIBRARY CEREMONY

BK201140 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, September 20 (OANA-KPL) -- The Ministry of Education recently transferred the management of the National Library and Museum to the Ministry of Culture, in a ceremony of handing over organised here on September 16.

Departments transferred to the Ministry of Culture on this occasion were the departments of Museum, Archeology and Library, thus to implement the decision of the Council of Ministers in view to improve the efficiency of those departments and in view to widen its activities.

Representing the Ministry of Education at the ceremony was Prof Bountiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education and the Ministry of Culture was Thongsing Thammavong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and minister of culture.

Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, who was invited on this occasion, stressed the need to modernise the means and equipments of the library and museum in view to improve its efficiency and in view to preserve the national patrimony and promote the Lao culture, in his speech.

#### DIRECT VIENTIANE-MOSCOW TELEX LINKS OPENED

BK221553 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Postal Company announcement -- date not given]

[Text] The postal company would like to inform all offices, organizations, and services in Vientiane municipality that the company has opened normal direct telegram and telex links between Vientiane and Moscow. These links can be connected with other countries via the (Antek Sputnik) satellite system. At the same time, the company has also completed expansion work for the telex communications center which is now capable of accommodating about 100 more new subscribers. Interested parties can contact the technical department of our enterprise for more details.



LEADERS GREET GDR FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK221203 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, September 22 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Executive Committee of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, yesterday jointly sent a telegram of greetings to the leaders of the German Democratic Republic.

The telegram, which greeted the first anniversary of the signing of the Laos-GDR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, was addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] CC and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber.

The signing of the Laos-GDR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, said the telegram, is a new and significant landmark in the history of the relations between the two countries, and it also contributed for the further development of the ever existing friendship and fraternal ties and the all-round cooperation between Laos and GDR.

The Lao leaders also expressed satisfactions to observe that this significant treaty is the legal basis for the relations between the two countries. It is in accordance with the common pattern of the socialist community which is struggling for detente, against the arm race, for peace and security of the world's peoples.

The Lao party, government and people, the telegram stressed, will do their utmost to concretise this treaty for the interest of the people of the Lao PDR and the GDR, for peace and socialism.

The Lao leaders further wished the people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED headed by General Secretary E. Honecker, to score new and greater successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th General Congress of the SED and the 5-year plan for the building of the developed socialism in the GDR.

Wishes for further consolidation of the combatant solidarity, fraternal friendship and cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and international socialism between the parties, governments and peoples of the Lao PDR and the GDR, were also formulated at the end of the message.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, also sent greetings to his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer.

BRIEFS

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION ON VIETNAM -- Vientiane, September 8 (OANA-KPL) -- Two important bridges on Route No. 9 linking central Laos and Vietnam's Danang coast are under active construction, recently said acting-head of the Bridge and Road Construction Company No. 2. The construction work of these two bridges over the Se Koumkam and Se Thamouak Rivers, 57x9 and 134x9 respectively, will be assisted by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, he added. He reaffirmed that the construction of these two Czechoslovak-assisted bridges will be finished within the state's First 5-Year Plan. At present, the construction of lodgement for workers and the transportation of 12,000 tons of bridge construction materials from Vietnam Danang port are nearly finished. Se Koumkam and Se Thamouak bridges are two bridges among the five biggest and important ones on Route No. 9. The construction of the two other ones over Se Champhone and Se Sangsoi were already finished with the assistance of the Hungarian People's Republic. The feasibility study is being carried out for the construction of a fifth bridge.

[Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 8 Sep 83 BK]

SRV TROOPS SAID BUILDING AIRPORT IN KAMPUCHEA

OW221303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 22 KYODO -- Vietnamese troops stationed in Kampuchea are building a large airport near the southern city of Kompong Som with aid from the Soviet Union, Thai military authorities said Thursday. They said construction of the airport 12 kilometers east of Kompong Som started in July this year.

Vietnamese troops are also expanding other airports in Kampuchea because land supply routes are threatened by guerrilla attacks by Kampuchean resistance forces, the authorities said. They said the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh plans to increase its forces from the current 20,000 to 100,000 by the end of next year.

OFFICIALS NOTE SRV SHELLING AT KAMPUCHEA BORDER

BK230124 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Over 10 artillery shells were fired across the Thai-Kampuchean border into a village in this frontier town yesterday, slightly damaging a temple and killing a few animals, according to a report reaching Bangkok. Thai military officials here said they believed the shellings were made by Vietnamese troops against Khmer Rouge strongholds near the border.

The firing started at around 3 pm and lasted about 30 minutes during which students were attending classes in a school, officials said, adding that no one was killed or injured in the incident which was reported in Ban Saen Suk, south of here. Some villagers rushed out of their residence to hide themselves during the shellings which finally died down without any retaliation from the Thai side, they reported.

Ban Saen Suk is one of the border villages, which has been frequently hit by shellings from the Kampuchean side of the eastern border. The village is opposite a stronghold of Khmer guerrillas.

A senior official of the Supreme Command, Col Sanan Khachonklam, meanwhile, said in Bangkok last night that the border fighting would intensify in the upcoming dry season when Vietnamese troops were expected to -- similar to the same period of last year -- launch a major offensive against Khmer guerrillas.

More on SRV Shelling

BK230832 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Sep 83 p 32

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Two schools some seven kilometres to the south of Aranyaprathet town were ordered closed this morning following artillery shelling from Kampuchea which landed at the Thai villages this morning between 3 a.m. and 4 a.m.

The two schools, Pak Hong School in Pak Hong village, and Saen Suk School in Saen Suk village, were last night affected by the fighting inside Kampuchea. About 15 to 20 artillery shells landed at Pak Hong village destroying several houses and killing cattle from this village. Pak Hong School, which has about 120 students, and Saen Suk School, which has about 150 students, have been ordered closed for an indefinite period. The artillery shells also destroyed high voltage electrical wires and blacked out six villages at the border this morning.

Prachin Buri Governor Ari Wong-araya and Deputy Commander of the First Army Region Maj Gen Sinthu Koetsombun inspected the Pak Hong village this morning to see the damage and to distribute relief aid to villagers. Thai military sources said that the artillery shells were fired from the area of Pho Sam Ton village and Ban Nimit, some six kilometres from the Thai border.

#### Shelling Reportedly an 'Error'

BK221304 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 22 (AFP) -- Vietnamese artillery shelled the Thai-Cambodian border for an hour today, apparently in error, a report from the region said. About 50 rounds of 105 mm shells believed to be from Vietnamese-Heng Samrin Cambodian forces fell just inside Thai territory near the key border town of Aranyaprathet, a reporter in the area said.

A Thai military officer at the scene was quoted as saying the shelling appeared to be coming from artillery bases along Cambodian National Route 5. The army official said he believed the Vietnamese shelling resulted from ranging errors by Vietnamese gunners trying to home in on Khmer Rouge guerrilla concentrations just inside Cambodia's western border near Phnom Malai Mountain. No Thai civilians were injured by the attack, but three buffaloes in the Thai border villages of Ban Mai Pak Khlong, Saen Suk and Khlong Nam Sai, 250 km (150 miles) east of here, were reported killed. There was no immediate independent confirmation of the incident.

Thai Army troops and elements of the 150,000 to 180,000 Vietnamese troops based in Cambodia fought a series of bloody border skirmishes in April this year at the end of the dry season.

#### NEW ANTICOMMUNIST DRIVE LAUNCHED IN SOUTH

BK230123 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] The Fourth Army Region has launched another campaign codenamed "Tai Rom Yen 17" to prevent communist insurgents' reestablishing a foothold in their former base at the border of Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat Provinces.

Colonel Thamarat Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya, chief-of-staff for the army region told a press conference yesterday that southern insurgents, with the support of their northern comrades, had tried to return to Camp 508 which was overrun by government forces more than a year ago. Two small communist camps have already been seized by government forces during the Tai Rom Yen 17 operation but both had been abandoned by the insurgents before the army moved in, he said.

Col Thamarat said that the army next year will extend its operations to develop areas which were once communist strongholds. These are expected to include Khiansa District of Surat Thani, as well as areas of Trang, Phatthalung, Krabi and Nakhon Si Thammarat Provinces. Specific areas of the remaining four provinces have been selected, he said without elaborating.

In a reference to the Communist Party of Malaya, he said the army had overrun 80 percent of its operational bases and it was further expected that Yaha and Bannang Satr districts and some parts of Than To District in Yala Province would be freed from communist influences.

Speaking on the situation along the Thai-Malaysian border, he said that the army had developed a border town in Sadao District of Songkhla where Malaysians have been reported crossing the border in order to go shopping. Other border towns to be developed are Sungai Kolok in Narathiwat and Satun.

#### MATUPHUM VIEWS LATEST MILITARY RESHUFFLE

BK171445 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 16 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Military Reshuffle for 1983"]

[Text] The royal decree effecting the reshuffle of military officers was finally announced on 14 September without any untoward incident. Last year a bomb was detonated near the Defense Ministry just 1 day before the annual reshuffle list was announced. This caused many to believe that the incident was a demonstration of conflict within the armed forces.

This year's reshuffle, however, passed smoothly. There was speculation about where Lieutenant General Han Linanon, commander of the 4th Army Region, would be moved. However, as the reshuffle list shows, General Han has been transferred to a post which is acceptable to him. He even said he will not resign because he felt the new post would enable him to do constructive things.

In any event, many people feel that the latest reshuffle has provided a team specifically for General Athit Kamlang-ek, who will hold the posts of army commander and supreme commander simultaneously, to work with. The reshuffle list has also favored officers in the fifth army academy class, the officers whom General Athit trusts the most. This year's military reshuffle closely resembles the reshuffles made while Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon was holding dual posts some years back.

The feeling of the people, right or wrong, is based on the fact that the annual military reshuffles play an important part in Thailand's politics. This is because the military establishment is closely tied with other institutions responsible for national administration. It is a fact that there are many active-duty military officers in the Senate and the prime minister is a retired military officer, one of whose roles is to hold together the political parties in the coalition government. Also, while the military is charged with national defense, it is simultaneously involved in national development. Such is a fact of Thai politics and, therefore, military reshuffles will always dominate the attention of the people and the local and foreign mass media. The BBC even said that General Athit is General Prem's political heir, meaning that General Athit will be Thailand's next prime minister.

In any event, it can be said that, if there is any conflict within the military about political power, it is hidden rather well from the public and is kept from becoming a problem. This could mean that power is being completely controlled by officers who have worked together as a team and, though conflicts do exist among these officers, they are not great enough to create problems now.

#### NATION COMMENTS ON LATEST ASEAN PROPOSAL

BK230244 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi Will Not Find It Hard To Counter ASEAN"]

[Text] It does not take any great effort or mental strain to disprove whatever Vietnam has been saying to members of the United Nations about Kampuchea because there are always several built-in fallacies in her statement.



But it is not known whether those countries which are not keenly interested in Southeast Asia will read such statements carefully enough to detect falsehoods and contradictions. So, if only from this point of view, a clear and succinct "open document" from the foreign ministers of ASEAN circulated to UN members is most welcome.

One of the Vietnam's great propaganda stunts in recent years has been the much publicized withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea for which foreign correspondents were invited, allowed to take numerous pictures or truckloads of Vietnamese soldiers leaving Phnom being cheered by a large number of Kampucheans, and then allowed to return. Now the "open document" by ASEAN hoists Vietnam by its own petard. It clearly points out that since Vietnam is committed to regular partial withdrawal of her troops, these should take place geographically from "westernmost Kampuchea" and which can both be supervised and helped by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

This is, to say the least, a fair proposal since Vietnam has herself said, and tried to get propaganda mileage out of, partial withdrawal. ASEAN did not propose that any such Vietnamese pullout should create a power vacuum to be filled by the guerrilla forces, but has suggested that peacekeeping forces and observers be introduced so that the Kampucheans could be given the chance to pursue their livelihood in peace. This is an offshoot of Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila's proposal to his counterpart Nguyen Co Thach that in pursuance of the deeds-not-words formula, the Vietnamese should pull back 30 kms as a gesture of good faith.

Thach turned down Sithi's proposal and it is an odds-on bet that Hanoi will turn down the latest joint proposal by ASEAN which, however, sticks to the original principle that ultimately Kampucheans should decide their own future. Vietnam will not turn down the proposal with a categorical "No", but will muddy up the waters to such an extent that it would try to put ASEAN in the dock and in this, of course, she will have the expert advice from the Kremlin's panel of disinformation experts.

Not only the ASEAN capitals, but also Hanoi and Moscow, know who will come out as winners in the UN General Assembly debate. Whatever resolution comes out of the General Assembly about Kampuchea or Afghanistan will be torn up by the Soviet bloc of nations who are so used to thumbing their nose at world opinion that it has become a habit. For instance if one reads only TASS and official Soviet statements, one would think that the U.S. and not the Soviet Union was responsible for shooting down the Korean airliner and murdering 269 passengers! Not only that, Moscow has gone into top gear about the visit to Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the UN, firing a salvo of disinformation for consumption by the rest of the world.

Unfortunately for Moscow and Hanoi, the rest of the world is not populated by fools.

NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UN SESSION

OW221655 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 22 -- The American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service [ACVAFS] held in New York on Sept. 22 a get-together to welcome Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 38th United Nations General Assembly.

On this occasion, David Guyer, chairman of the Board of Directors of A.C.V.A.F.S., expressed the sentiments of progressive organizations and people of the United States toward the Vietnamese people in their struggle in the past, and national construction and defence at present. He expressed solidarity with and support to the Vietnamese people at the present stage and his "belief in the splendid victory of the heroic Vietnamese people".

Nguyen Co Thach thanked the progressive organizations and people of the United States for their solidarity with and support to Vietnam in its struggle against aggression in the past and for national construction and defence at present.

The get-together took place in an atmosphere full of solidarity and friendship.

Demonstration Against Pol Pot

OW230317 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 22 -- A demonstration was held in New York by various mass organizations Tuesday to demand the expulsion of the Pol Pot representative from the United Nations and the recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The demonstrators upheld placards and shouted slogans: "Oust Pol Pot from U.N.", "Seat the elected, legitimate People's Republic of Kampuchea", "End U.S.-China collusion", "Demand President Reagan instruct U.S. delegate to the U.N. to vote against seating the Pol Pot clique, urge United Nations members to vote likewise", etc.

They distributed many documents denouncing the Pol Pot clique's genocidal crimes and highlighting the achievements of the Kampuchean people in their national reconstruction under the leadership of the legal government led by President Heng Samrin.

Up to September 20, more than 3,500 people in the United States had signed petitions to President Reagan, the U.S. Congress and the U.N. secretary general, demanding that the Kampuchean seat be left vacant at the U.N.

In this connection, the Christian church chapter in Indianapolis has sent a letter to President Reagan and the U.N. secretary general. The letter to President Reagan said: "The support of the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge Democratic Kampuchea as the official representative of the Kampuchean people at the United Nations by the United States Government is a gross hypocrisy.

"Neither opposition to invasion nor strategic relations with allies, or 'technical grounds' can justify any form of U.S. support for one of the most brutal regimes in human history. U.S. diplomatic support in the United Nations for democratic Kampuchea while others provide weapons to Pol Pot's terrorist guerilla forces prolongs Kampuchea's suffering, endangers its recovery and risks wider war.

"We urge you to instruct the U.S. delegation to vote this year for a vacant seat for Kampuchea, or at the very least, to abstain in the voting".

COMMENT ON THAI REACTION TO KAMPUCHEA WHITE PAPER

## 'Passive' Reaction Charged

BK221426 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The Vietnamese army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has criticized the Thai authorities for their passive reaction to the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry's white paper on Bangkok's policy toward Kampuchea.

In a commentary on Thursday, the paper pointed out that this is the reaction of the accused trying to justify their crimes. It said: At a news conference in Bangkok on 16 September, a spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry claimed that the white paper is a propaganda barrage launched by Vietnam against Thailand. He also reiterated shopworn charges to mislead public opinion.

The fact, the paper said, is undeniable. According to SPK NEWS AGENCY, only a few days after the publication of the white paper, the Thai authorities continued to commit crimes against the Kampuchean people. Out of 66 violations of Kampuchean territory, heavy shellings were conducted by the Thai troops from the other side of the common border into various areas of Preah Vihear, Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong Provinces. In addition, Thai helicopters and L-19 planes repeatedly encroached on Kampuchean airspace over a number of areas of Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces to carry out reconnaissance missions or to pinpoint targets for Thai artillery. On the sea, Thai armed vessels violated Kampuchean waters over 160 times off Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands, hindering the normal lives of fishermen.

The paper continued: Bangkok's policy is that of tailing after the imperialist forces in their aggressive war against the Indochinese countries. In the eyes of Western observers, it is based on outside forces to exist [words indistinct] close collaboration with the imperialists and other reactionary forces. That is why Bangkok is joining hands with Beijing, whom it one considered an archenemy and a dangerous tiger, in order to oppose the Indochinese countries. Manipulated by Beijing and Washington, Bangkok has rejected all good-will proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and is trying to prevent the trend toward dialogue between the two groups of countries -- ASEAN and Indochina. This also explains why Bangkok has been turned by Beijing and Washington into a frontline country against the Indochinese countries.

The paper concluded by saying that Bangkok's reaction only indicates its deliberate attempt to pursue an outmoded policy.

## Radio: 'Excited, Emotional' Reaction

BK230915 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Lame Excuse"]

[Text] The white paper on Thailand's policy toward Kampuchea, which was announced by the PRK on 13 September, has aroused much attention from public opinion. It is regarded as a document representing facts about relations between the two countries.

At a press conference in Bangkok on 16 September, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said that the white paper is a pure propaganda prepared by Vietnam against Thailand and he then uttered all kinds of lies invented by Beijing. The Thai authorities think that such lies could clean their criminal records.

The white paper drew excited, emotional reactions [thathi huthat] from them because it exposes their crimes against Kampuchea and other Indochinese countries. While seeking an excuse for themselves, they committed more crimes. According to SPK news agency, only a few days after the publication of the white paper, the Thai authorities made 66 violations of Kampuchean territory -- 56 of which involved firing of hundreds of artillery shells into various areas of Preah Vihear, Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong Provinces and inflicted heavy casualties on Kampuchean civilians.

In addition, Thai helicopters and L-19 planes violated Kampuchean airspace as deep as 5 km in Ampil District of Siem Reap Province and Dang Kum area of Battambang Province to carry out reconnaissance missions or to pinpoint targets for Thai artillery. Thai armed vessels violated Kampuchean waters 167 times off Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands, hindering the normal lives of fishermen.

Public opinion believes that Bangkok's policy is that of tailing after the imperialist forces in their aggressive war against the Indochinese countries. Western newspapers once pointed out that the policy pursued by the Thai authorities is based on outside forces for their own existence through close collaboration with the imperialists and other international reactionary forces. This is why they are joining hands with Beijing, whom they once considered an archenemy and a dangerous tiger, in order to oppose the three Indochinese countries. Manipulated by Beijing and Washington, they have rejected all good-will proposals of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos and are trying to prevent the trend toward dialogue between the two groups -- ASEAN and Indochina -- to turn Southeast into a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. This also explains why Bangkok has been turned by Beijing and Washington into a frontline country against the three Indochinese countries.

Public opinion considers Thailand's deeds, not its words, to determine its policy toward Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries. The said reactions of the Thai authorities indicated that they continue to pursue their obsolete policy.

#### CITY 'TWINNING' NOT PART OF INDOCHINA FEDERATION

BK221253 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 22 Sep 83

[By Bruno Franchesci]

[Excerpt] Hanoi, Sept. 22 (AFP) -- Hanoi today denied accusations by the opposition Khmer Rouge that twinning of cities in Vietnam and Cambodia was part of a plan to create an Indochinese federation under Vietnam.

The Foreign Ministry information service here said that the establishment of twin cities or provinces between two countries "aims to strengthen friendship among peoples." Hanoi, the service added, is currently a twin city with Moscow, Ho Chi Minh City (former Saigon) with Phnom Penh (the Cambodian capital), Leningrad in the Soviet Union, Leipzig in West Germany and Bratislava in Czechoslovakia. The port city of Haiphong is joined with the Soviet city of Vladivostok and Kompong Som in Cambodia, while Binh Tri Thien Province is related to the Emilia Romagna region of Italy and Siem Reap Province in Cambodia.

Any other interpretation of the creation of twin cities between Cambodia and Vietnam was "erroneous," the Foreign Ministry service said, although it declined to give the number of Vietnamese cities or provinces joined to those in its western neighbor.



Meanwhile, Vietnam has still not replied to a suggestion from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that it should withdraw its troops in Cambodia on a "territorial basis" and help "rehabilitate" the evacuated zones following a cease-fire.

#### TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR

OW221706 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 22 -- The Albanian ambassador to Vietnam, Syrja Iusuf Laze, today called on President of the Council of State Truong Chinh. President Truong Chinh had a cordial conversation with him.

#### TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES NEW FINNISH AMBASSADOR

OW221708 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 22 -- Esko Antero Lipponen, the new Finnish ambassador to Vietnam, today made a courtesy call on Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State. President Truong Chinh had a cordial conversation with the Finnish diplomat.

#### LAO MATERIAL SUPPLY MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS

OW221658 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Sept 22 -- A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Technical Materials Supply led by acting Minister Thongsouk Saisangkhi left here today, successfully concluding its friendly visit to Vietnam. It was seen off by Hoang Duc Nghi, Vietnamese minister of supply, and other officials.

While here, it had working sessions with its Vietnamese counterpart. The two sides reviewed the results of cooperation over the past period, exchanged experience and worked out measures for cooperation in the coming period. It called at and conferred with several establishments of Vietnam's supply branch. The Lao guests visited Ministries of Communications and Transport, and foreign trade and the provinces of Quang Nam-Danang and Binh Tri Thien.

#### HO CHI MINH CITY BODIES REPORT TO POLITICAL BUREAU

BK131033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The CPV Central Committee Political Bureau in mid-August held a conference to hear a report presented by the Ho Chi Minh City party committee on the implementation of the former's No 1 resolution on tasks concerning Ho Chi Minh City. The CPV Central Committee Political Bureau noted the progress and effort made by the city in disseminating the forementioned resolution to various echelons, sectors, and grassroots establishments of the city, in enhancing the awareness of party cadres and members on the socialist revolution; and in engaging in the struggle between the socialist path and capitalist path as well as in the struggle against the schemes and tactics of the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

The Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committees, despite many difficulties in production, have made many concrete decisions aimed at developing industry, small-industry, and handicrafts; improving the organization of export; developing and accelerating socialist trade; strengthening market management; building villages and subwards; and in developing the worker's right to collective mastery.

The CPV Central Committee Political Bureau also pointed out shortcomings and weaknesses of the city in socialist transformation and economic development, in the maintenance of political security social order, and safety, in the supervision of socioeconomic tasks, and in the education and management of party cadres and members. The bureau pointed out important and urgent tasks which the city must carry out satisfactorily in the days ahead to effectively implement resolution No.1 of the Political Bureau and other resolutions of the Third and Fourth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee.

Party cadres, administrative organs, and mass organizations of Ho Chi Minh City must clearly realize their characteristics, positions, responsibilities, and roles in the entire national economy. They must strive to develop their strengths; correct their shortcomings; overcome current difficulties; strengthen the workers' right to collective mastery and creativity; accelerate the three revolutions, improve the people's material and cultural lives, exploit and develop the city's potentials, especially potentials in industrial, small-industrial, and handicraft production; and vigorously develop all other activities of the city.

The Political Bureau also stressed that the CPV Secretariat, the Council of Ministers Standing Committee, various ministries, central branches, and other provinces and cities are dutybound to help Ho Chi Minh City supervise various tasks, and coordinate and cooperate with the city to carry out the transformation, building, and development of economic, cultural, and other tasks.

#### NHAN DAN ON 'PRESSING' PARTY ORGANIZATION PROBLEM

BK201100 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Sep 83

[NHAN DAN 19 September editorial: "Pressing Organizational Problem"]

[Text] The resolution of the party Central Committee's Fourth Plenum points out: The most pressing organizational problem at present is to correctly and strictly observe the principle of democratic centralism in party activities and in management. Our party is a militant party relying on the unity in thought and action of its ranks; it adopts Marxism-Leninism as its theoretical foundation and democratic centralism as its organizational principle. Democratic centralism is a Leninist principle governing the organization and activities of a communist party. It serves as the criterion for distinguishing a new-type party of the working class from those parties that embrace opportunism.

The principle of democratic centralism dictates that leading party organs at all echelons shall be formed through democratic elections. Leading organs at all echelons must carry out the principle of collective leadership and, at the same time, must closely combine collective leadership with individual responsibility. Resolutions of party plenums are all adopted by majority vote. Before voting, party members, delegates, or members of leading organs are allowed to fully present their views. All party resolutions, once passed, must be implemented unconditionally. The individual must yield to the organization, the minority to the majority, lower echelons to higher echelons, the part to the whole, and the entire party to its central committee.

Our party firmly grasps and correctly implements the principle of democratic centralism, and, as a result of this, it has been able to develop the collective intelligence as well as the positive and creative character of the various party organizations and party members in their efforts to formulate and implement party lines and policies while firmly maintaining unity in thought and action and increasing its strength to fight and win.

However, in recent years the principle of democratic centralism has not been strictly observed in many localities. On the one hand, there have appeared many manifestations of liberalism and irresponsibility that seriously violate party principles and discipline such as failing to implement directives and resolutions, either in full or in part; making unprincipled statements about party lines and policies; and setting forth rules and procedures that run counter to resolutions and policies of the Central Committee.

On the other hand, the lack of democracy has been no less serious as evidence by such phenomena as failing to make self-criticism and criticism, neglecting to provide lower echelons with full information in a timely manner and to collect their views before making decisions, bureaucratism, commandism, paternalism, authoritarianism, officialism, finding fault with persons who make frank criticism, and protecting sycophants and opportunists. These phenomena have weakened the organization and discipline of the party as well as its internal unity, resulting at times in schisms and factionalism.

To enhance the strength of each party organization and the party as a whole, the urgent and important problem at present is to uphold discipline and ensure centralized and unified leadership while broadening democracy. Centralization must be effected on the basis of democracy, and democracy must be observed under centralized leadership so as to firmly strengthen and consolidate party unity.

Every echelon, sector, and party cadre and member has the right to submit views to the higher echelons, but they must absolutely carry out all the directives and resolutions of the party. Higher echelons must maintain close contact with the lower echelons, listen attentively to their views, promptly respond to all petitions, and adopt a just attitude against all acts of reprisal or condonation.

The principle of democratic centralism must be correctly reflected in state activities as well as in economic management. We resolutely struggle to do away with the centralized and bureaucratic system of administrative management based on subsidization and to build a new management system with a view to increasing the results of production and business. This system must fully embody the principle of democratic centralism. It must at the same time ensure the right to centralized and unified management of the state and the central government over the entire national economy, which is basically an integrated whole, and develop the positive character and creative capability of the various localities, sectors, and establishments as well as of all laboring people while closely combining the activities of sectors and localities to control and exploit most satisfactorily all potentials for production development.

Despite many positive changes, the practices of centralism and bureaucratism have yet to disappear; many systems and policies no longer suitable for the new situation have been revised all too slowly, and the division of responsibilities in management has only progressed at a snail's pace, thereby causing numerous difficulties to the localities and basic units.

Meanwhile, there still exist fragmentation, departmentalism, absence of discipline, lack of responsibility, quests for illegitimate personal gains, and violations of the interests of the state, all of which result in disorder and disturbances in socio-economic life.

Both of these work methods are wrong and contradict the principles of democratic centralism; they must definitely be changed.

Reviewing the observance of the principle of democratic centralism is an important requirement of criticism and self-criticism conducted to promote thorough understanding of the resolution of the party Central Committee's Fourth Plenum.



All echelons and sectors, as well as every party cadre and member, must firmly grasp and scrupulously observe the principle of democratic centralism and clearly recognize and correct their own shortcomings in order to ensure unity in thought and action, enhance the militant strength of the party as well as the discipline and managerial efficiency of the state, develop the laboring people's right to collective mastery, and bring about a change in the socioeconomic situation in accordance with the orientations set forth by the party Central Committee.

#### BRIEFS

RUBBER ACREAGE EXPANDING -- Hanoi VNA September 14 -- According to statistics released by the General Department of Rubber under the Ministry of Agriculture, the rubber branch planted nearly 19,000 more hectares of rubber during the past eight months. This represents an increase of 25 per cent over 1983 and 29 per cent over 1982. The Mekong River Delta provinces of Dong Nai and Song Be have each put 4,000 to 5,000 more hectares under rubber plants. The state plan calls for an expansion of the rubber acreage to 500,000 hectares in the next few years. The rubber branch has received 16,000 new workers from various provinces to ensure the expansion of the rubber acreage and the extraction of rubber latex. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 14 Sep 83 OW]

HAI HUNG RICE, OTHER CROPS -- Hanoi VNA Sept 14 -- The wet rice acreage in the Red River Delta province of Hai Hung in 1982 was extended by 5,000 hectares compared with 1975, mainly by increasing the number of crops in a year. Short-term and high-yield rice strains have replaced the old long-term and low-yield ones, making it possible to grow an additional subsidiary food crop in winter like potato, sweet potato, maize, tomato and vegetables. To ensure three crops a year, young subsidiary crop plants are raised in nurseries for 10-15 days before being transplanted in the fields right after the harvest of the autumn crop, and dried powder soil is spread on wet fields to be grown with subsidiary crops. Meanwhile, stockbreeding is promoted to get more organic fertilizer for cultivation. Thanks to these measures, acreage as well as paddy output and per hectare yield in Hai Hung are increasing. The crop areas increased from 230,000 hectares in 1975 to 235,000 hectares in 1982, mainly through added crops, and the yield of the two rice crops rose from 4,832 kilos to 6,616 kilos per hectare. Areas under additional subsidiary crops increased from 11,200 hectares to 30,600 hectares. After the recent summer crop alone, Hai Hung sold to the state 130,000 tonnes of paddy. The 1983 quota is 195,000 tonnes. [Excerpts] [Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 14 Sep 83 OW]

DONG THAP SUMMER-FALL RICE -- Dong Thap Province to date has harvested almost 19,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, or 42 percent of the cultivated area, with an average yield of 27 quintals per hectare. Thanks to the local peasants' efforts in promptly repairing dikes and sluices, no waterlogging occurred to rice fields in the province. It is now supervising peasants in storing rice and carrying out the grain obligation task. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Sep 83 BK]

CUU LONG SUMMER-FALL RICE -- Cuu Long Province has harvested 28,700 hectares of summer-fall rice, or almost 44 percent of the cultivated area, with an average yield of 35.5 quintals per hectare, 6.8 quintals per hectare more than the previous crop. Various districts are accelerating the harvest work and preparing equipment to cope with harmful insects, especially various kinds of leafhoppers which normally threaten the late summer-fall crop. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Sep 83 BK]



AUSTRALIAINDONESIA INFORMED OF CONCERN OVER EAST TIMOR

BK221136 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The Australian Government says it has made its concern over the situation in East Timor known to the highest levels in Indonesia. The attorney general, Senator Evans, representing the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, told Parliament that in the face of reports of reprisals against East Timorese, the Australian Government had urged Indonesia to exercise the maximum restraint.

His statement followed confirmation from Jakarta that Indonesia had increased military activity against Fretilin guerrillas seeking independence for East Timor. Indonesia also confirmed that it has withdrawn its military commander in East Timor, Colonel Purwanto, but would give no reason for the move.

Senator Evans also confirmed that the United Nations had deferred all debate on East Timor to its General Assembly session next year. The UN General Committee which sits before the General Assembly -- and on which Australia is not represented -- agreed to the deferment without dissent. It had been expected that the issue would go before the General Assembly next month.

Australia's previous government effectively recognized the Indonesian incorporation of East Timor -- a former Portuguese colony -- in 1976. But the present Labor Government has said it would not declare its policy until the time of the UN vote. The ruling Labor Party wants an active self-determination in East Timor. A spokesman for the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra said today that the United Nations' deferment did not mean that the United Nations had dropped the East Timor issue. He said it was his government's objective to have the East Timor resolution permanently removed from the agenda of the United Nations.

NEW ZEALANDSOVIET PASSENGER SHIP PREVENTED FROM DOCKING

BK221338 Hong Kong AFP in English 0628 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Wellington, Sept. 22 (AFP) -- A Soviet passenger ship was prevented from docking at Wellington today because of a trade union protest against the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner three weeks ago.

The action by the Wellington Harbour Board Employees Union will prevent any Soviet ship from berthing at city wharves.

The liner, Priamurje, is carrying new crews for Soviet fishing boats working around New Zealand, and will have to remain anchored in Wellington harbour until Sunday, when the union ban on Soviet ships will be lifted. Union Secretary Roger Sullivan said the ban was consistent with those placed on American nuclear warships when they visited the New Zealand capital. "This latest tragedy alarms and concerns us, and dramatically highlights the mistrust and suspicion that could lead us into nuclear war," said Mr Sullivan.

MOKHTAR DEPARTS FOR UN MEETING, SPEAKS ON ASEAN

BK221547 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja left this afternoon for New York to attend the UN General Assembly session.

At a press conference in Jakarta today, Minister Mokhtar said that the Kampuchean problem would be discussed during the session. Asked about ASEAN's stance on the Palestinian problem and the Lebanon crisis, the minister said that this is up to the individual member countries of ASEAN. According to Mokhtar, not all problems must be tackled by ASEAN as a single entity because ASEAN is not an organization, but an association. But, on the Kampuchean problem, all ASEAN member countries do have a similar stance in their efforts to seek a solution, as ASEAN's interests are involved in it.

SECURITY CHIEF SUGAMA VIEWS INTERNAL SITUATION

BK230704 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 23 (AFP) -- The Indonesian chief of security said that the internal security situation in Indonesia is stable, but admitted that there are still some problems centered on religion and the state ideology, ANTARA news agency reported today.

At a hearing conducted by the 1st Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense of the Indonesian Parliament, the chief of the Indonesian Intelligence Coordination Department, Yoga Sugama, said that while there are no problems as far as political parties are concerned, the social organisations who do question the promotion of Pancasila as the sole principle fall into three categories.

The first category totally rejects the state ideology. The second category accepts Pancasila for political parties but not for social organizations, while the third agrees to the ideology becoming the sole principle for both political parties and social organisations, the agency said. Muslim religious groups here have protested the government's efforts to promote the Pancasila state ideology, which has as its first principle the belief in God as the sole basis for all political parties and social organisations.

According to Mr. Yoga Sugama, the Pancasila issue is expected to continue, but the issue regarding Indonesia as a secular state must be prevented from spreading, because it might be exploited by extremist groups. "Indonesia," he emphasized "is based on Pancasila."

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS -- Vice Admiral Abdulrahim Alamsyah has been named Indonesian ambassador to Turkey to succeed H.M.S. Mintareja. The Turkish Government approved the assignment on Tuesday. Papua New Guinea has named a new ambassador to Indonesia, Brian Amini, to succeed James Benson Gegeyo. The Indonesian Government announced its approval of the new assignment Tuesday. [Excerpt] [Jakarta JAKARTA POST in English 14 Sep 83 p 3 BK]

JAPANESE LOAN -- Japan today provides a loan totaling \$270 million to Indonesia for helping develop the country's economy. The agreement on the soft loan for the fiscal 1983 was signed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Japan's Ambassador to Indonesia Toshio Yamazaki. The amount of the loan increased 6.9 percent compared with last year's loan. This is in line with the pledge of Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone when he was visiting Indonesia last May. [Excerpt] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Sep 83 BK]

MALAYSIAJORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

BK230855 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan and his wife, Queen Nur al-Husayn, have arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 3-day state visit. On hand to greet the Jordanian monarch were Datuk Musa Hitam; the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, and their wives. The royal couple then proceeded to Parliament Square where they were accorded the official welcome. King Husayn and Queen Nur were received by their majesties the king and queen. This was followed by the inspection of the guard of honor mounted by the 11th Battalion of the Royal Malay Regiment. Major Aziz bin Mohamed Awal commanded the guard of honor. The Jordanian royal couple then met Cabinet ministers and heads of diplomatic missions in Malaysia.

This afternoon King Husayn, accompanied by his majesty the king, attended Friday prayers at the National Mosque. The acting prime minister, Datuk Musa, and Tan Sri Ghazali will also hold discussions with King Husayn and his delegation. Tonight a royal banquet will be held in honor of King Husayn at the National Palace.

SINGAPOREDEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES PHILIPPINE SITUATION

BK230552 Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Singapore, Sept. 23 (AFP) -- Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam has warned that if the current instability in the Philippines was left uncontrolled, it would lead to a communist-led takeover. Speaking to reporters at the airport last night before leaving for New York to attend the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly, Mr Rajaratnam expressed fears that if the unrest led to big power rivalry, it would put the five-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in a predicament.

Referring to the demonstrations and riots in the country, Mr Rajaratnam said: "As of now, it is a challenge without a leadership. Who is challenging, I don't know. But since there's a vacuum, someone, someday will decide to fill it." "It's like the Viet Cong -- initially the faceless Viet Cong. Then of course this face materialised, we could see whose face -- and we know whose face it was," he said referring to the developments in former South Vietnam. The deputy prime minister, who is in overall charge of the republic's foreign affairs, said there was instability, uncertainty and a vacuum in leadership in the Philippines, and this presented a classic situation for big power intervention. "The more there is loss of control, the more you invite outside interference. I have no doubt that the major powers in the region are already calculating -- should I or should I not move in first, before the rival," he added.

Mr Rajaratnam, however, hastened to point out that it was not for Singapore or for the other countries in ASEAN -- Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand -- to suggest the kind of solution for the Philippines. But if the situation continued, it was in ASEAN's interest to seek some solution. "It's going to put ASEAN in a predicament if suddenly the Philippines becomes a battleground for big power conflict and competition -- maybe a Lebanese situation. This is terrible because the Philippines is one of ASEAN," he said.

MARCOS COMMENTS FURTHER ON REAGAN, AQUINO

HK222347 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpts] President Marcos yesterday warned that he might reimpose martial law if radical elements continue to resort to violence and destruction. However, he said there is no need at present to reimpose military rule. The president said he will also review the policy of maximum tolerance, which the radicals apparently mistook for weakness. The president declared these in a nationwide statement following the riot and attack by radicals on antiriot police and Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] units Wednesday night.

President Marcos also was interviewed by satellite by American newsmen in Washington. He told them he will use the political base of the government in putting down the hard-core radicals bent on anarchy, instead of the government's military strength.

On the visit to Manila by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, President Marcos denied suggestions that the Philippines is using the bases facilities to blackmail President Reagan. He said the visit's itinerary was planned by the U.S. Government. The president said the United States Government can postpone the visit if it desires to do so.

The president also said the government investigators have a lead on the assassination of former Senator Aquino. He said a vital witness to the murder is now in government custody. He did not identify the witness, but said he is under protection. He blamed the opposition for obstructing the course of justice and the investigation of the Aquino assassination by putting up all kinds of obstacles.

'NOISE BARRAGE' LEAVES MAKATI PARALYZED AGAIN'Third Such Protest'

OW230823 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, Sept. 23 (AFP) -- The Philippines' finance and business center in suburban Makati town was paralyzed again today when an antigovernment "noise barrage" began at around 2:25 pm [0625 GMT]. [words indistinct] Motorists honked their horns and employees of company and bank headquarters in high-rise buildings along ultramodern Ayala Avenue threw confetti into the street in the third such protest incident in the district.

Supporters of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino in Makati earlier staged an unprecedented demonstration and noise barrage Friday, after which tons of paper littered Ayala.

Last Tuesday, a pro-government rally staged by Makati Mayor Namesio Yabut and joined by government employees required to attend was cut short when Aquino followers booed the mayor, who was almost hit by a plastic bag filled with water. Mayor Yabut was forced to call off his rally held to demonstrate Makati's support for President Ferdinand Marcos, whom pro-Aquino secotrs are pressing to resign over the still-unsolved murder of his arch political rival on August 21.

Additional Information

OW230953 Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, Sept. 23 (AFP) -- Riot police fired over the heads of demonstrators and launched tear gas grenades to quell a mid-afternoon noise barrage in the modern business district of Makati today, sending sidewalk and street crowds into a stampede.



There have been no reports of fatalities or injuries as police, dressed for the first time in full riot gear, broke up the protest in Makati's Ayala Avenue, the district's main thoroughfare. The noise barrage, the third in Makati since the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino August 21, started at about 2:45 pm (0645 GMT).

Motorists sounded their horns and office workers in high-rise buildings threw shredded yellow paper to the ground while yellow ribbons streamed from windows. Yellow has become a protest symbol in the series of opposition demonstrations following the assassination of Mr Aquino.

A small group of demonstrators then blocked a sector of Ayala Avenue, halting traffic, while bystanders cheered and cars and vehicles on the opposite side of Ayala Avenue honked their horns. About 4:00 pm some 30 riot police fired into the air to disperse the crowds. A stampede followed as both demonstrators and bystanders scampered, some into buildings, others side streets. The firing immediately emptied Ayala Avenue. Fifteen minutes later, eyewitnesses said a blue-colored vehicle, whose occupants were dressed in navy blue uniform, started firing their Armalites into the air. Tear gas was then fired into the street. Fumes reached a group of newsmen on the 19th floor of an Ayala Avenue building but it could not be ascertained how many grenades were fired.

Today's police crackdown in Makati followed the student-military clash on Wednesday evening near the Malacanang Presidential Palace in which 11 people were killed and over 100 injured.

As riot police position themselves along Ayala Avenue, shredded yellow paper and confetti continued to rain from buildings while clusters of onlookers perched in the windows and booed the police.

Ayala Avenue has been in the forefront work stoppages and noise barrages in sympathy for Mr Aquino who was assassinated at Manila Airport after ending a three-year self-imposed exile in the U.S.

#### QUEZON TV CONDEMNS MANILA DEMONSTRATION

OW221355 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Station editorial: "Raising the Stakes"]

[Text] Last night, the radicals raised the stakes. In 1972, four persons were killed in Mendiola. In last night's confrontation between unarmed policemen and so-called demonstrators armed with explosives, and in other related disturbances in the immediate vicinity of Mendiola, 10 persons died, including firemen, soldiers, demonstrators and other civilians. Eighty other persons -- perhaps 100 -- were injured, some seriously. Government and private property, running up to millions of pesos were despoiled and looted.

Clearly, no legitimate protests, no matter how valid, can justify this breakdown of public order. Our shock and anguish over last night's loss of lives should not be allowed to mask the ugly face of anarchy. When public transport is burned, when government consumers' stores are looted and vandalized, when public and private property are destroyed, when commuters in buses are stoned, when money is extorted from pedestrians, motorists and taxicab passengers as political contributions under pain of mob violence, when the very concept of property ownership, upon which all of the existing social order rests is assaulted with impunity, then the troops must be called out to clean up the streets and make them safe for law-abiding citizens again, without resorting to the drastic last recourse of martial rule.

Government must now review its stance of maximum tolerance. If maximum tolerance can, on one side of the fence, inspire minimum order on the other, then a harder line must be pursued; a hard line, however, which does not fall into the trap of that recognized terrorist tactic of provoking government into more repressive measures. The first requisite of liberty is order.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF CALLS FOR 'FIRMNESS, COMPOSURE'

OW221301 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] All armed forces and Integrated National Police units should maintain their composure and firmness in the face of verbal and physical assaults by demonstrators. Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver reiterated this order during a conference at Malacanang attended by top military and police officers.

In issuing the order, Ver said there is a need to improve procedures and operation techniques to prevent casualties on both sides. During the conference, Ver expressed his sympathy to the families and loved ones of those who died in the demonstration. At the same time, Ver thanked military and police officers present during the demonstration for their extraordinary composure and dedication in upholding the law with the least amount of violence.

BULLETIN TODAY URGES SPARING USE OF MILITARY

HK221408 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Sep 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Sparing Use of Military"]

[text] The experience of this nation since 1972 raises the important question of to what extent the government should rely on the Armed Forces for keeping the peace.

In particular situations, as when large groups of people rise in arms against the government, the correct response is to call out the Armed Forces to quell the disorder. That happened in the southern islands. When groups of armed men attempt to take over a local government unit, the same response is apt.

Whenever there is disorder or an imminent threat thereof and the police or the local PC [Philippine Constabulary] command is deemed inadequate, the sensible thing to do is to ask for reinforcements. However, the experience was not clearcut because there were situations which did not call for a high military presence and there were instances when military personnel exceeded the bounds of authority. There were cases where peaceful demonstrations were dispersed and participants shot at, and there were innocent folk who were arrested and detained on suspicion they were subversives.

In the desire to root out subversion, the government resolved some doubts in its favor and against particular individuals. That is how the human rights issue was born.

The Armed Forces are a powerful instrument. In utilizing them for a general purpose, their power cannot be overestimated nor should their dynamics in dealing with the civilian population be underestimated. Therefore, they should be utilized sparingly, as a general rule. That is the only way to remove the irritants between the military and the civilian population. Discipline alone cannot do it because of the big number of military personnel involved.

MARCOS UNVEILS MEASURES TO IMPROVE ECONOMY

HK221440 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Sep 83 p 16

[Text] Alarmed by the continued deterioration of the country's economy, particularly the swelling of the balance of payments deficit and the erosion of the value of the peso, President Marcos yesterday unfolded 11 "stringent" measures designed to improve the country's production and export capability.

The measures are:

- The imposition of additional disincentives to imports including possible increases in the administrative fees for importation.
- The continued cancellation of permits for logging or forest concessions which are not engaged in authentic conservation and reforestation efforts and which are found guilty of engaging in the illegal export of dollars.
- The suspension for the meantime of the acquisition of private banks and private corporations by government.
- The suspension of the projected highway toll fee increases.
- The suspension of tuition fee increases in schools.
- The suspension of the conversion of the Development Bank of the Philippines into a universal bank until the Philippines can draw up a new program of economic recovery.
- The closure of all government corporations that are not making money and have no reason for existence or subsidy.
- The sale to the private sectors of corporations which are making profits, except utility firms and others engaged in public service.
- The setting up of a more accurate monitoring system for the evaluation and determination of foreign exchange outflow related to all exports including logs, sugar, coconut oil, mineral ore to prevent dollar salting and to reduce losses in foreign exchange earnings by government.
- The suspension of the social security system's plan to increase members' contributions at this period of economic crisis.
- the freezing of P [peso] 2-billion reserves in the P59.5-billion budget for 1984 and possible reductions in the programmed expenditures of ministries, offices and agencies, equivalent to 18 percent to 20 percent of their budget.

In general, Mr Marcos said these stringent measures are designed to "lighten the burden on the productive sector of our economy so it can improve its internal productivity as well as its export capability." Mr Marcos also announced that he will "refashion" the relationship of the Philippines with the International Monetary Fund, particularly with regard to the country's economic recovery program.

The president made his announcement during a nationwide message carried by television and radio from Malacanang in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the declaration of martial law.

He said it is "necessary to refashion with the IMF the economic recovery program to make it attuned to the current problems facing the nation."

To expedite the establishment of the new relationship with the IMF, Mr Marcos announced that he has sent Prime Minister Cesar Virata, concurrent finance minister; Jaime C. Laya, Central Bank governor; and Placido Mapa Jr., Philippine National Bank president, to the Board of Governors meeting of the IMF to work out such a program.

"I am, therefore, confident that if we move in this direction, we shall overcome this temporary embarrassment with respect to the increasing deficit of the balance of payments," Mr Marcos said.

High government sources said one of Virata's missions is to "persuade the IMF and other lending financial institutions to help roll over some of the short-term foreign debts of the country."

The president said the domestic economy is doing "very well," but is in the middle of a monetary situation which depends for its stability on an improved balance of payments position.

#### BRIEFS

FUNDS FOR PROJECTS -- The Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran during its first year of operations has released P786,079,000 for 8,097 projects throughout the country benefitting 192,079 people. [Excerpts] [Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 13 Sep 83 p 3 HK]



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